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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists 22 citations. These citations include guides, bibliographies, papers, reports, books, articles and other literature dealing with topics related to older American Indians. (EB)

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Minority Aged
AMERICAN INDIANS
A Bibliography

1. Barg, S,; Hirsch, D. A Successor Model for Community Support of Low-Income Minority Group Aged. Aging & Human Development, 3(3): 243-252, 1972.

   Reports that experience in research and community outreach work with low-income urban aged has led to the development of a multifocal program approach. The approach includes case referral and advocacy work with the target population as well as the organization of the neighborhood-based groups of elderly residents.

2. Bell, D.; Zellman, G. Issues in Services Delivery to Ethnic Elderly. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Gerontological Association (San Diego, California, 1976) ED133385.

   This paper examines problems of services delivery to elderly members of ethnic groups. This is done to suggest that failures of public policy often are aggravated by political, cultural and historical experiences which some ethnic groups bring to the American scene.

3. Boyack, V. A Research and Training Model for Pre-Retirement Education Programs for Minority Populations. Paper presented at the Conference of the Gerontological Society (29th, New York,N.Y., 1977) ED151720.

   This report covers the first phase of a study on the development, administration and evaluation of a Pre-Retirement Education Research and Training Program for Minority Program Leadership Aides. Thirty-eight aides, all Black, were trained in an intensive 66-hour program to act as PREP aides in assisting with the development of PREP Life Planning Programs with high shcool students, middle-aged persons, and retired adults.

4. Carmichael, C. Communication and Gerontology: Interfacing Disciplines. Journal of the Western Speech Communication Association, 40(2): 121-129, 1976.

   Reviews various problems of the aged indicating their relevance to the communication field and suggests specific problems especially amenable to communication research and inquiry.

5. Davis, R. Ed. Aging: Prospects and Issues. Revised. 1976. University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center, 1976. ED123366.

   Completely revised and updated since its first edition in 1973, this book explores an even wider range of concerns regarding gerontology. An extensive bibliography presents entries in 10 specific fields and includes works from 1960 through 1975.

6. Davis, D.; Taylor, W. The Senior Community Service Project: A Manpower Model for the Older Disadvantaged. Industrial Gerontology, 2(2): 122-134, 1975.

   This federally-funded project which provides work experience and training for low-income elderly persons in public service jobs, placed one-third of its enrollees in permanent employment in 1973. Older workers met and often exceeded standards for younger workers and were uniquely qualified to serve their peer group.

7. DeLuca, L. And Others. Aging: An Annotated Guide to Government Publications. The University of Connecticut Library Series, Number 3, 1975. ED134209.

   This annotated guide to Government publications includes foreign as well as federal and state documents. The period from 1960-1974 is covered, highlighting the most significant publications.

8. Indian Health Service Training Center, Training Course TC-71-2 (February 15 thru March 5, 1971): A Study to Descriptively Analyze the Problems of the Elderly at the San Carlos Reservation with Regard to Health, Illness, Social Pathology, Environment, Health Delivery System, and Felt Need. Public Health Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Division of Indian Health. 1971. ED154973.

   Some of the findings of this study were: Although off-reservation facilities were satisfactory in providing for physical and medical needs, they did not provide adequately for their emotional needs: it was felt that placing the elderly in off-reservation nursing homes was detrimental to them and their families; everyone interviewed strongly felt that a reservation nursing home was needed; and there was a high percentage of reservation people needing a nursing home as shown by the large number of hospital admissions for non-medical reasons and of elderly for whom admission to a nursing home had been advised.

9. Lyon, J. (Comp). The Indian Elder, A Forgotten American: Final Report of the National Indian Conference on Aging. (1st, Phoenix, Arizona, 1976) Including Supplemental Documentation. National Tribal Chairmen's Association, Inc. 1978. ED158897.

   This conference was attended by almost 1,500 American Indians and Alaskan Natives representing 171 tribes. It aimed to promote effective and adequate services needed by the Indian elderly.

10. Meier, E. Over 65: Expectations and Realities of Work and Retirement. Industrial Gerontology, 2(2): 95-109, 1975.

    A nationwide Harris survey examining public attitudes toward older Americans and documenting older Americans' expectations and personal experiences revealed that: more than one-third of the retired were forced to retire, most Americans oppose forced retirement, and income was an important factor in affecting people's attitudes toward work and leisure.

11. Molina,A. Minority Aged: A Bibliography. Urban Disadvantaged Series, Number 49. Columbia University, New York, N.Y. Institute for Urban and Minority Education, 1977. ED142659.

This bibliography on the minority aged consists of 368 references. The term "minority" is defined by participation in a racial ethnic group. References are provided on the following: general gerontological literature, cultural context of aging, Filipino Americans, Poles, Jews, American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Spanish Speaking Elderly, and Blacks.

12. Palmore, E.; Whittington, F. Trends in the Relative Status of the Aged. Social Forces, 50(1): 84-91, 1971.

The aged become more like a minority group in industrial society. Trends are demonstrated via comparison of similarity indexes from 1940 through 1969.

13. Perry, W. The Night of Ageism. MH, 58(3): 13-20, 1974.

Article stressed the need to re-evaluate our priorities and assign a fair share of our assets to the problems of aging, to balance the equations of growing old in America.

14. Rogers, D.; Gallian, T. Characteristics of Elderly Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. The Gerontologist, 18(5): 482-487, 1978.

A survey of the elderly Pueblo Indians in New Mexico indicated demographic differences between the sample and the general elderly population, particularly in living arrangements and life-style.

15. Rosenblum, M. Hard Times Hit the Old Hardest. Social Policy, 7(3): 43-47, 1976.

Suggests that the ultimate economic status of those beyond middle age, precarious at best, may come to depend more during the years ahead on federal employment policy rather than on the local labor markets.

16. Ross, P. Research Evaluation and Social Demonstration Programs: The Case of the Food and Nutrition Program for the Aged. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, Memphis, Tennessee, 1974. ED087586.

This paper, reflecting evaluation research of a Food and Nutrition Program for the Aged aimed at a rural Black aged population, contained: (1) a brief description of the program, (2) a review of research procedures, and (3) a synthesized presentation of major outcomes.

17. Sheppard, H. And Others. Research and Development Strategy on Employment-Related Problems of Older Workers. Final Report. American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1978. ED156878.

This study examines the employment-related problems of older workers and develops a research and development strategy for future federally funded projects.

18. Statement Concerning Improvement of Services to Elderly American Indians. American Indian Journal of the Institute for the Development of Indian Law, 2(9): 18-21, 1976.

Presenting the revised "Statement of Understanding" (1976) signed by the directors of the Office of Native American Programs, the Agency on Aging, and four other agencies entering into an interagency agreement, this paper details agency role as stipulated by Objectives one through four incorporated in the Statement re: improved services for the American Indian elderly.

19. Summary Report of the National Indian Conference on Aging. (1st, Phoenix, Arizona. 1976) ED152245.

This conference report includes both narrative and tabular data which illustrate the correlation between the 1976 recommendations and those made by Special Concerns Session on the Elderly Indian at the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. Workshop topics are identified as: Income, state income maintenance programs, environment, legal problems, physical well-being, and legislation.

20. Suzuki, P. Minority Group Aged in America: A Comprehensive Bibliography of Recent Publications on Blacks, Mexican-Americans, Native Americans, Chinese, and Japanese. Council of Planning Librarians, Monticello, Illinois, 1975. ED133384.

This bibliography begins with a critique of the state of research in Black, Mexican American, Native American, and Chinese and Japanese American gerontology. It is suggested that research is also needed on rehabilitation methods for the aged alcoholic, and on culture-specific patterns of aging, attitudes towards aging and the aged, and the social positions of the aged.

21. Vontress, C. Counseling Middle-Aged and Aging Cultural Minorities. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 55(3): 132-135, 1976.

Not only must counselors be sensitive to the culturally different client, they must be aware that the middle-aged or aging minority group member constitutes another minority, a minority within a minority.

22. William, B. American Indian Population - 55 Years of Age and Older: Geographic Distribution, 1970 (Part 1 of 2). Statistical Reports on Older Americans, 1977. ED138416.

This paper presents statistical data on the American Indian population 55 years of age and older. It also presents a narrative summary.